HALF AND HALF TICKET

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS DIVIDE UP WITH POPULIST PARTY.

Kansas Convention Appoints a Conference Committee to Do the Same-Alabama Returns,

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.-The State Democratic convention was held here to-day. The 600 delegates present were harmonious so far as the fusion plan with the Populists was concerned, but in the deliverance of their charge things ran less smoothly. This was when the report of the committee on credentials was presented for adoption. It was understood that there were no contests, but a supplementary report was presented challenging the right of the three distinguished members of the Ramsey county delegation to occupy seats on the floor. These were Daniel W. Lawler, national committeeman for Minnesota, Judge McCafferty and Frank W. M. Cutcheon, of St. Paul. All are pronounced gold men, who have repudiated the Chicago platform. The silver men were determined to oust them, and they did. A scene of wild disorder ensued, and a smallsized riot waged for an hour. Mr. Cutcheon had been invited to express his views, but when he began to speak the crowd would not listen to him. All attempts to preserve order proved futile, and Cutcheon left the platform with the remark, "All right, gentlemen; we will meet you at Phil-

The three men filed out of the hall amid the derisive shouts of hundreds of angry men. The fusion plan was adopted. The Democrats named John Lind for Governor, Julius J. Heinrichs for Secretary of State, and Alex. McKinnen for State Treasurer, leaving the lieutenant governorship and the attorney-generalship to be filled in by the Populists. The Democrats also named four presidential electors. The Populists will name the remaining electors. A feature of the convention was a speech by Ignatius Donnelly, pledging harmony and a magnificent victory for all silverites in November.

NOT CERTAIN IN KANSAS. State Convention Proposes Fusion

with the Populists. HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 4.-The Democratic State convention, which promises to be one of the most important held by that party in Kansas for several years, met to-day. The following from W. J. "Frank Bacon, Chairman Central Commit-

"My Dear Sir-Your favor of July 21 inclosing letter of Messrs Barkley and Oswell, of Hutchinson, Kan., requesting me to speak at that-city on Aug. 4 has been received. I regret very much that the duties of the campaign which are pressing apon me render it impossible for me to do so. No arrangements for speeches can be made until after the campaign has been outlined by the national committee, and until that has been done I deem it wise to make no promises. Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN." The platform reported unequivocally indorses the Chicago platform. The committee on rules reported that the convention select its presidential electors hough not formally nominating them, and that a special committee of five should be named to wait on the Populists at Abilene and effect a fusion of the two parties in Kansas. In a word the report recommended that the Democrats agree to surrender everything but the electors to the opulists, and to indorse unequivocally the state ticket nominated by the Popullsts, including a Congressman at large, in reurn for an indorsement by the Populists of the Bryan and Sewall electors.

convention practically adopted the lan by acclamation. There were a few delegates who wanted a Democratic representative on the State ticket, but these were lost sight of, being a very small minority. The convention proceeded to carry out these recommendations. Judge Johnson, Democratic national

umitteeman for Kansas, was selected head the delegation of embassadors to the Populists at Abilene. The other members of this committee 'were: W. P. Dillard, ex-Senator John Martin, J. H. Atwood and W. S. Glass. The committee left, to-night, for Abilene. In an interview, Chairman Johnson stated that he had no loubt but satisfactory arrangements for fusion could be arrived at.

Some of the Democratic leaders are not little disturbed, however, by reports from Abilene that the Populists are inclined to insist upon an agreement that the presidential electors shall be pledged to vote for Watson if the Populists shall poll the most votes, or for Sewall, if the Democrats shall lead. This, the Democrats ieclare, they will not agree to, and it is asserted to-night that if the Populists hold out a full Democratic ticket will be put

FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES.

Sweeping Democratic Victory in Alabama Over the Populists.

BIRMINGHAM, A'a., Aug. 4.-Further returns received up to to-night from yesterday's election in this State confirm the first reports of a complete Democratic victory, with surprisingly large gains. The count in the big counties has been slow, especially in the cities, but official and estimated returns, the latter based on reports received from a majority of the boxes in the the Democrats have certainly carried forty-five out of sixty-six counties. Goodwyn (Populist) has fifteen counties. Six the present House, be in opposition to the others have not been heard from, or are too close to be figured upon. Of the last named Johnston probably has four and next Congress. Whatever may be the out-Goodwyn two. Johnston's majorities officially and estimated by counties are as

Autauga, 589; Baldwin, 300; Barbour, 1,882; Blount, 427; Bullock, 2,721; Butler, 200; Calnoun, 500; Chambers, 700; Clarke, 800; Clay, 200; Coffee, 100; Cullman, 100; Dale, 100; Dallas, 3,500; DeKalb, 170; Escambia, 200; Etowah. 200; Greene, 1,522; Hale, Henry, 500; Jackson, 700; Jefferson, Lamar, 310; Lauderdale, 1,000; Lee, Lewiston, 430; Lowndes, 3,500; Macon, adison, 1,500; Marengo, 2,000; Marion, 500; Mobile, 3,500; Monroe, 500; Montgomery, 1.000; Morgan, 200; Perry, 3,000; Pickens, 300; Randolph, 600; Russell, 1,300; Tuscaloosa, 600; Walker, 1,000; Washington, 250; Wilcox, 4.000; Winston, 200. Total, Johnston's majorities, 49,921.

The following are Goodwyn's majorities: Bibb. 400; Cherokee, 300; Chilton, 500; Choctaw, 600; Cleburne, 74; Crenshaw, 320; Elmore, \$25; Fayette, 303; Franklin, Geneva, 400; Lawrence, 700; Marshall, Shelby, 400; St. Clair, 1,000; Talladega, 100, Pota! Goodwyn majorities, 7,168, leaving Johnston's net majority to date at 42,753. The six counties not included above are Covington, Coosa, Colbert, Conecuh, Pike and Tallapoosa. Of these Goodwyn will probably get Coosa and Tallapoosa by very small majorities, while the others will likely go for Johnston. It is believed the complete returns will show a majority of not less than 45,000 for Johnston, and possibly 50,000. As compared with the election in 1894, the Democrats have carried certain fifteen counties that gave Populist majorities two years ago. The Democratic majority in them ranges from 100 to 1,000 each, and in many places Populist majorities are

As to the Legislature, the Democrats have gained, it is figured, fourteen members of the House, giving them seventyeight out of one hundred. They have elected eleven out of seventeen Senators. which, with thirteen hold-overs, gives them twenty-four out of thirty-three memers of that body, or about three-fourths of the entire Legislature.

Regular Election Day Fight.

FLORENCE, Ala., Aug. 4.-Two men shot and seriously cut is the result of a freefor-all election fight at Cloverdale, this county, yesterday. Forty or fifty men participated in the fight, which lasted nearly an nour. Pistols and knives were much in evidence. The seriously injured are: Lee Young, shot in abdomen; John May, a constable, badly cut; John Young, shot in the hand; Will May, cut about face and throat and dangerously wounded; Bob Broadfoot, badly cut. John May and Broadfoot, it appears, were endeavoring to restore The fight was started, it is said, by a ung man who, "looking for a fuss," and it. A number were slightly injured, their names not being learned. The fight

tion to the United States Senate. Mr. Ingalls addressed an assemblage of 5,000 peo-ple. He strongly indorsed the Republican platform and was earnest in his advocacy of the election of McKinley and Hobart.

THE DENTAL FACULTIES.

National Association Adjourns with Election of Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.-The closing session of the National Association of Dental Faculties was held to-day. An application for membership from the Milwaukee Medical School was referred to a committee. The following officers and committees

President, J. P. Gray, Nashville, Tenn.; vice president, T. W. Brophy, Chicago; secretary, Louis Ottofy, Chicago; treasurer, Henry W. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; executive committee, Jonathan Taft, Cincinnati; Thomas Filebrown, Boston, Mass.; B. Holly Smith, Baltimore. Adinterim Committee-T. W. Brophy Chicago; H. A. Smith, Cincinnati; A. O. Hunt, Des Moines, Ia. Committee on Scholars-J. A. Follett,

Boston; J. McMillan, Kansas City; G. E Hunt, Indianapolis; C. N. Pierce, Philadelphia; A. H. Fuller, St. Louis. Committee on Text Books-S. H. Guilford, Philadelphia; Thomas Menges , Chicago; L. M. Cowardin, Richmond, Va.; J. Wilmott, Toronto; T. E. Weeks, Minneapolis.

The American Dental Association began its thirty-sixth annual meeting here this morning. The annual address was delivered by President J. Y. Crawford, of Nashville, Tenn. Reports of the regular committees were submitted. Dr. J. T. Donnelly, of Washington, D. C., presented a report fa-voring a dental exhibit in the army and navy museum at Washington. This afternoon the various sections of the associa-tions held meetings. The National Assoclation of Dental Examiners to-day com-pleted its work and elected the fellowing officers: President, J. T. Abott, Man-chester, Ia.; vice president, W. H. Noble, Washington; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.

The application for membership made by the Atlanta Dental College was rejected. MONEY AND CAPITAL.

Relation to Each Other, and Why the West Is "Short" on the Latter. United States Investor.

The business of the world is not conducted on a cash basis. It would not be possible to so conduct it. The amount of money in use can never amount to more than a small percentage of the business actually done. The efficiency of money is due principally to the fact that it "gets around" very fast. It flows automatically into those localities where it is needed for trade purposes, and one dollar in gold or numerable business transactions in course of a year. It is not the currency that makes the business of a certain locality brisk and the people of that locality prosperous. To say that it is would be to mistake effect for cause. The fact is, money circulates freely and is very much in evidence as a result of activity in bus-

It becomes necessary, therefore, to ask what it is that the West lacks. The answer is very simple. It lacks capital. Capital must not be confounded with currency. Capital is simply another name for accumulated wealth that can be used in creating new wealth. A very small part of the wealth of the world is in money. The richest people have but an insignificant empunt of cash about them. Their wealth is in lands, and buildings, and railroads, and ships, and factories and a million other things. When they want to spend any money, they draw a check, if the amount is large-there is always enough money not otherwise employed to make small payments, provided one can show anything in return for it. Now, the reason why the West is lacking money is that it is lacking capital. It has nothing to show for the money, that is, nothing which the people who have a superabundance of money care to take. The fact should be remembered that money always ties up to capital. If the amount of money in the country were increased manifold, the capitalists would have the excess in their hands, and rightly so, because they would be the only ones to have something to show for it. This is in accordance with natural law and no amount of legislation will make it

In the past the West has had the use of an abundance of capital-not its own capital, but that which it has borrowed from the East and from Europe. This borrowed capital has in the last few years, a very great extent, been withdrawn, and that is why the West is feeling poor. When capital once more seeks the West money will go with it. The latter is only the servant (the valet, if you will) of the former. Now as regards its lack of capital, the West has only itself to blame. It has deliberately resorted to measures calculated to drive capital from its borders. It has ruined its credit for the time being and possibly for many years to come. Western municipalities have openly repudiated their debts. Western farmers have failed to meet their mortgages, and have passed laws throwing every difficulty in the way of their creditors getting possession of the security, Western Legislatures have reduced the rates charged by the railroads and have put a stop to all new railroad enterprises. The cry against alien ownership of real estate has gone up all over the West, although if that section were to-day owned by aliens it would be possible, perhaps, to collect enough taxes to enable Western communities to pay their honest debts, and keep themselves running with some sort of credit to themselves. These are the reasons why the West is suffering from lack of capital to-day. Capital is the essential thing; the money supply may be left to look after itself.

WHICH IS THE MORE IMPORTANT? Reasons Why the Election of McKinley Is the First Consideration.

Many of the newspapers and politicians that are opposed to Bryan and free coinage appear to think that the election of a sound-money House of Representatives is a matter of even greater importance than the election of Mr. McKinley. The Post is not disposed to underestimate the importance of securing a House that will, like Senate on the silver issue. We do not look for any change in the attitude of the Senate on this question during the life of the come of this campaign, it is morally certain that the next Senate will have a free-coinage majority. The Populists and silver Republicans in that body will all be Democrats, for this campaign consolidates the friends of silver. The election of a soundmoney House would prevent the passage of a free-coinage measure even if Mr. Bryan were in the presidential office. But what would be the effect on the curreney question of the election of Mr. Bryan, even if his administration were hampered by a sound-money House? true that the President, "with the advice and consent of the Senate," could not change any existing law. There could be no free-coinage legislation; but might we not have something worse? Might we not have our finances put on a silver basis at ouce? And would not the silver basis, with no law for coining additional silver, be more hazardous than unlimited free coinage? The disappearance of the \$600,000,-000 in gold, or its withdrawal from circulation, is confidently predicted as soon as the parity vanishes. What would be the result of such enormous contraction of the currency, with no means of passing a law to relieve the strain? Would it not be far

worse than free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver? Should Mr. Bryan be elected, his administration would come in committed, in the most solemn manner, against the maintenance of the gold standard. He and his supporters believe that the policy of the present administration, and of all previous administrations, in maintaining the gold standard, is, and always has been, an outrageous oppression of the people. The election of Mr. Bryan would be an indorsement of that belief, and he would come in commanded to discontinue the redemption of "coin" obligations in gold. It is nonsense to talk of his being "kept in check by a sound-money Congress." He would have the Senate and claim to have the people on his side. He would understand that he was elected to deliver the people from the oppression of "the money power. There is no reason to doubt that the first day of his admiristration, as soon as his Secretary of the Treasury was sworn in. discrimination against silver in meeting 'coin" obligations would cease. And in making such a change there would be no violation of the letter of any law. It has been optional with any administration since 1878 to meet "coin" demands with either of the two kinds of legal tender coin. To those who believe that a change from the gold to a silver basis would be disastrous it seems unnecessary to suggest that their chief concern should be the election of a sound-money President. Those who hold the opposite opinion will under-stand that, by electing Mr. Bryan, they

House of Representatives. Murderer Burt Not Aboard.

can ring in the change regardless of the

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-Detectives from the Central office boarded the Mallory line the Central office bearded the Mallory line occurred at the voting place.

Ingalls Opens His Campaign.

LYONS, Kam. Aug. 4—Ex-Senator John.

Ingalls formally opened the Republican feature and the officials there had telegraphed campaign in Rice county to-day and incimally opened his own campaign for eice.

The fight occurred at the voting place.

The fight occurred at the voting place.

The fight of Levisand. The fight of a de-graphed occurred at the voting place.

The central office bearded the Mallory line statement Nueces, from Galyeston, to-day, to purchase recently been brought here from the New bury and first of the central office heads a petition for a de-graphed one, et al censed ouyer, to purchase recently been brought here from the New bury and first of the central office heads and first of the central office heads on the policy holders of the campaign and assessment of \$40,000 on the policy holders of the campaign and assessment is revived an advent of the satesyment is revived an advent of the satesyment. There was a question as to whether being the central office heads of the New bury and incimit the Central office bearded the Mallory line statement Nueces, from Galyeston, to-day, on the policy holders of the campaign and assessment of \$40,000 on the policy holders of the central office heads a petition for a de-graph and first of the central office and not not not unitary of the summary and first into us unitarity of the creative been brought here from the New bury and a first of the centry been brought here from the New bury and assessment of \$40,000 on the policy holders of the campaign and sessment is revised an adiscont of the sate of the sate of the sate of the centry been brought here from the New bury and a first of the centry been brought here from the New bury and a first of the centry been brought here from the New bury and first of the centry been brought here from the New bury and a first of the centry been brought here from the New bury and first of the centry been brought here from t

TWO RIOTOUS CLEVELAND STRIK-ERS FIRED ON AS THEY FLED.

Talk of a Sympathetic Walk-Out Does Not Indicate that It Will Be a Great Success.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.-Shooting by soldiers and rioters marked the opening of another day in the vicinity of the Brown hoisting works. At 1:30 o'clock this morning two men stopped in front of Mrs. Lind's boarding house, a few squares from the Brown hoisting works, where a man named Gettner, who is employed at the works, boards. The two men yelled for the to throw stones at the house. Presently | tinue in operation under the receiver. one of the men fired at the door, the bullet passing through the panel and entering the of the militia, and a detachment of Company I men was ordered to the scene on the double quick. As the soldiers turned a neighboring corner the two men started to run. The lieutenant in charge shouted tion to the order, and the soldiers began firing at them. They returned the fire, and sillade. One of the men suddenly made a ery and was heard to groan. A moment later, however, both had disappeared in the darkness. The affair caused the utmost excitement in the neighborhood for a Two went through the side of a grocery store. The soldiers and others believe that the two men had planned to blow up Mrs. About 150 nonunion men went to work at the Brown works this morning, under

guard of a large force of militia and poice. An enormous crowd of strikers and their sympathizers was present, but no trouble occurred. On every street within a radius of mearly a mile of the plant both soldiers and locked-out men patrolled the walks. Many of the soldiers were doubly armed, wearing belts and revolvers as well as carrying guns. A number of the strikers also carried guns. At a meeting of the executive committee of the locked-out Brown hoisting works derson cannot be sustained. This is the

greenbacks takes part in in- men it was decided unanimously to ask the third newspaper failure here in as many entral Labor Union at its meeting on Wednesday evening to declare a sympathetic strike. If this is done it will call out 15,000 to 20,000 men. It is not likely that a sympathetic strike will be ordered. Eight of the leaders of the Central Labor Union all representing different trades, were in terviewed this afternoon, and all but two of them expressed themselves as much opposed to such a strike, declaring that it would be unwise and could not benefit the Brown strikers. The question will probably be decided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union to-morrow night.

Notice to Window-Glass Men. PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.-The date for the joint meeting of the Northern, Eastern and Western wage com.nittee of the Window Glass Workers' Association, which was to have been held at Sylvan Beach, Oneida lake, Tuesday, Aug. 11, to prepare the wage scale to be presented at the comng annual conference with the manufacturers' committee, has been changed. The meeting will be held next Tuesday instead of the time at first agreed upon This change in the date of the meeting was caused by a communication from the manufacturers which was read at the window glass workers' headquarters to-day. In the communication the manufacturers ask that the meeting be held as soon as possible and the scale be presented as agreed upon. They say that the majority of them will be ready to be-gin work by Sept. 5, hence the manufacturers express themselves as being desirous of having the annual conference between the wage committees to take place as soon as possible. This action of the manufacturers indicates a settlement fa-

vorable to the workers. Burned a Contractor's House. BEREA, O., Aug. 4-This place is in a turmoil of excitement to-day. At 3 o'clock residence of Richard Dodd, on Prospect street, was on fire, and it was burned to the ground, nothing being saved. A wire screen was torn from the window, of poured on an unoccupied bed near it and ighted. Dodd's son heard the noise, melled the smoke and aroused his father barely in time to get out of the house. I'wo children were overcome with smoke. The family consists of seven children. The residence of James Woodcock, a neighbor, was also saturated with oil, but was not ighted. Dodd is a contractor at the quarries, also Woodcock, and both employ nonunion men. They were asked to employ un'on men, but were unable to do so, they said, as they had no work for them. There is talk of lynching if the culprits who are using dynamite and the torch are appre-

Chicago Ship Builders Strike. CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-Fourteen hundred of the 2,500 employes of the South Chicago Ship-building Company struck this evening, which will necessitate, it is said, the closing of the yards. The strike originated with 300 boys employed to heat rivets, whose wages were cut from \$1.50 to \$1.25 a day. The men riveters, 1.100 in number, followed their example. This strike is regarded as too precipitate an affair to meet with the sanction of even organized labor.

BANKS WILL ESCAPE.

(Concluded from First Page.) themselves, are the brokers who had been loing business for them on the exchange. Very few, indeed, are the brokers, too, who do not do business in that line. Those most affected are Breese & Cummings, Baldwin & Farnum, E. L. Brewster & Co., and Wren & Co. Speaking of the collapse, John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois State and Sav-ings Bank said: "The banks will not lose, for they had anticipated just such a crash as happened yesterday. That the speculation in the stock could not last everybody

knew. A panic in the stock was bound to result. For some time Chicago banks decided not to loan any more money on Diamond Match stock than they have already loaned-say 160 per cent. This collapse will clear the atmosphere and I don't anticipate rectly concerned."

P. D. Armour said this afternoon that he did not fear a panic as the result of the Moore Brothers' failure. "I do not think it will affect other stocks," he said. "The men who held the bulk of the stock are very wealthy and will come out all right I do not fear a panic and believe the Moore Brothers will come out all right in the end. It is the plan for people who advanced money on Diamond Match to take care of the stock at the prices they advanced, and all to form an underwriting syndicate.'

A prominent stock broker of this city Charles Counselman, says of the Diamond Match fiasco: "The deal is virtually closed. The Diamond Match property is all right. The company has had nothing to do with the speculation. It earned \$1.800 .-090 last year on \$11,000,000 capital and has \$5,000,000 of quick assets. The speculation has been made by the Moores and their friends. Mr. Moore says he is not busted; that he has resources and plenty of courage. But Moore has been away up in the air. He could not sell his stock and so he has kept on buying it at very high prices. That is at an end. The people who have loaned on the security will handle it from this forward. They will market it to investors. There will be no more buying at fancy prices. No further attempt to support prices, but the stock will be held. Moore, I think, will have a generous equity. The whole block of security will be underwritten. I think 170 for Diamond Match will not, however, be the figure. That is too high. The loans are a good deal under that figure. I think that 150 will protect

the people who advanced it." Will Go at a Sacrifice. AKRON, O., Aug. 4.-Members of the Diamond Match Company in this city say the failure of the Moore Brothers, of Chicago, will not affect the concern in any way except to reduce the present market quotation of Diamond Match stock. It was orincipally through the efforts of the Moores that Diamond Match stock reached the recent high figures. Their large hold-ings will doubtless be sold at a sacrifice. Miss Kate Barber, aged forty, a sister of O. C. Barber, president of the Djamond Match Company, died at her home here this morning. For a number of years her mind had been unbalanced and she had

with Mr. Depew's latest delivery on the ruinous effect of the sliver craze. The chief difficulty in these American combinations for a rise seems to be to get Providence to

BIG LUMBER FAILURE. Dunden & Bergin, of Columbus, O.,

Forced to Assign. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 4.-Henry C. Caren was to-day appointed receiver for the property of Dunden & Bergin, lumber merchants, and his bond fixed at \$300,000. The receivership was precipitated by a cognovit judgment taken against the firm yesterday by the Commercial National Bank for \$40,-000. The judgment was secured by a mortgage given on real estate owned by Messrs. Dunden & Bergin, which includes the High-street Theater building. No schedule of the liabilities of the firm is given, but the assets are estimated at \$200,000, which, it is claimed, will cover all liabilities. The financial troubles of the firm have been accumulating for some time, as they have been caught by a number of big failures, notably those of A. C. Ady, the builder, and the Ketcham Lumber Company, of 'scab" to come out, and then they began | Chicago, The plant of the firm will con-

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

house. The noise attracted the attention Creditors Foreclose on Hon. B. F. Shively's Cement Company. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 4.- The property of the South Bend Cement Company, of which Hon, B. F. Shively, the nominee "halt." The pursued men paid no atten- of the Indiana Democracy for Governor, is president, and his brother, A. B. Shively, treasurer, has just been sold by the sheriff. Hon, George A. Jenks, of Pennfor a few moments there was a lively fu- sylvania, B. F. Shively's father-in-law, and John E. Dubois, of Chicago, were the purchasers. They foreclosed on the property a few months ago to satisfy large claims. That of Mr. Jenks is \$13,985.22, and Mr. Dubois holds \$12,222.56. There are a number of smaller creditors having liens on the property, who will be shut by this time. The bullets struck several houses. action. Mr. Charles L. Stuckey, of this county, has begun action to sell five work horses belonging to the company, for the purpose of satisfying a claim for pasturage and care of the horses.

Anderson Telegram Fails.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 4 .- M. P. Turner, receiver for the Evening Telegram, announced to-night that further publication would be suspended and the plant would be sold at once on order of court. The paper was started as a labor organ, but flopped into the Republican ranks, and a few weeks ago espoused the cause of free silver and the collapse followed. Four papers in An-

To Foreclose a \$500,000 Mortgage. DENVER, Col., Aug. 4.-The International Trust Company has applied to the District Court for permission to foreclose its first mortgage for \$500,000 on the properties of the United Coal Company on account of default in interest payments. The court is asked to decree that \$127,000 worth of receivers' certificates issued to the miners in payment of wages shall not be a prior lien and no debts be paid until the mortgage is satisfied.

The Short Carriage Company Fails. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 4.-O. H. Short & Co., earriage manufacturers in this city, were closed to-day by the sheriff on executions on confessed judgments for \$35,000. It is said the firm's other debts do not exceed \$20,000, and Mr. Short says the assets will pay them in full.

Evansville Commission Failure. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE. Ind., Aug. 4.-Dyer, Veatch & Co., wholesale produce and commission merchants, made an assignment to day. Liabilities are about \$10,000. Depressing business and poor collections are given as the main cause of the failure.

STUCK IN AN ICE FLOE

Letter from Prof. R. S. Tarr, Who Is with Lieutenant Peary.

BOSTON, Aug. 4 .- A special to an evening paper from Gloucester, Mass., says: Prof. R. S. Tarr, of Cornell University, who started with Lieutenant Peary on an Arctic geological expedition in the steamer Hope, has written to his family in this city that the steamer is hung up in the ice floe off the Greenland coast. Mr. Tarr's letter does not speak as if the vessel was in any immediate danger.

Conway's Arctic Expedition. TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 4.-The arctic expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway and his nephew has accomplished the first crossing of Spitzbergen from east to west In the central portion of the islands was found a vast ice plateau. Sir Martin Conway's expedition reached Advent Bay. Spitzbergen, from England via Tromsoe or the steamship Raftsund on June 2). The members of the expedition were Sir Martin Conway and his nephew, Mr. Trevor Battye. Dr. J. W. Gregory, Mr. E. J. Garwood and Mr. Studley, a sportsman. They possessed two Norwegian ponies and three sledges of the pattern adopted by Nansen. The explorers proposed to split up into two parties. Sir Martin Conway, Garwood and another intended to go into the interior. while the three remaining members were to stay on the coast to geolo gize and collect birds and eggs. Sir Martin Conway had made arrangements to be taken off with his companions about Sept and it will thus be seen that the expedi tion has returned sooner than expected.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-Sailed: Tauric, for Liverpool: Lahn, for Bremen. Arrived: Mobile, from London.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 4 .- Arrived: Miowera, from Vancouver, via Honolulu. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.-Arrived: Waesland, from Philadelphia. MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.-Arrived: California, from New York. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.-Sailed: Zaandam, for New York.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Ludlam, Once a Commander Under "Chinese" Gordon.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 4.-Joseph Ludlam, agent of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Lowell's largest manufacturing plant, died to-day, aged fifty-eight any serious results outside the parties di- | years. Mr. Ludlam had been engaged in business enterprises in New York, California, Michigan and in foreign countries. He had a command in the far East under "Chinese" Gordon. On returning to America he became superintendent of the Lake Superior copper mines. He came to Lowell about twenty years ago to accept appointment as agent of the Merrimac company.

George Bell. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-George Bell, a newspaper man, formerly on the staff of the Chicago Tribune, and for a short period with the Times, of Chicago, died at Stamford, Conn., to-day. Mr. Bell was born in Ireland, and came to America about fifteen years ago.

The Celor of Water. Youth's Companion.

The fact is generally known that fure water appears blue when light is transmitted through a sufficient thickness of it, and that when opaque particles are suspended in it the hue of water is green-But while pure water looks blue when light passes freely through it, yet when it is contained in a deep, opaque receptacle, like the basin of a take or the ocerca. ought to absorb all light and look black Experience shows, however, that the deepest parts of the Mediterranean, for instance, appear not black, but intensely blue. This has been supposed to be caused by minute particles held in suspension, but the recent experiments of Professor Spring at Leigh suggest a different explanation He has found that warmer currents passing through pure water interrupt its transparency, even when the intercues of temperature is very slight. Such currents may cause deep water to appear blue by refleeting light back from its depths through the transparent layers apove. This, it is suggested, explains the fact that freshwater lakes are more tra isparent in winter han in summer, because in winter currents of heated water are not traversing them. Even the shadow of a mountain failing on a lake may increase the transparency of the water by cooling the surface.

Mutual Insurance Assessment. BOSTON, Aug. 4.—In the Supreme Ju-dicial, to-day, W. O. Underwood, receiver of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, presented a petition for a de

VALUABLE CONCESSION TO A SYNDI-CATE OF AMERICANS.

Irish Landlords Control the Vote on the Land Bill-Li Hung Chang in Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.-A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock announces that Corea has conceded to a syndicate of Americans the right to construct a railroad from Seoul, the capital, to Chemulpo, the main port and harbor. The Americans, in addition, have the right to work the minerals along the line of this road. Other concessions have been granted to France and Sussex. Seoul, it is stated, is now quiet, the Brit-ish sailors who were landed for the protection of the consulate of Great Britain have been withdrawn, and the American sailors who were sent ashore to protect the United States consulate will be withdrawn in a few days.

The Chess Tournament. NUREMBERG, July 4.-The fourteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played in the city to-day, the results being as follows:

Janovski beat Steinitz in a queen's gambit declined after forty-five moves. Charousek beat Porges in a Scotch gamoit after forty moves. Waibrodt beat Tschigorin in a Philidor's defense, after fifty-six moves. Albin beat Blackburne in a Falkber gambit after thirty-nine moves. Pillsbury beat Teichmann in a giuocco piano after forty-six moves. Schiffers beat Showalter in a queen's gambit declined after sixty-six moves. Lasker beat Winawer in a Ruy Lopez after forty-four moves. Schallopp and Schlechter drew a Vienna game after seventy-one moves. The game between Maroczy and Marco. giuocco piano, was adjourned. Tarrasch had a bye

The game left unfinished in the thirteenth round, a queen's gambit declined, was won by Steinitz against Porges, after nearly a hundred moves.

Li Hung Chang in Parliament. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- Li Hung Chang, the Chinese envoy, dressed in a yellow robe

bate on the Scotch agricultural rates bill. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Forplained the leading features of the House to the distinguished traveler, who appeared to be much interested. Later Li Mung Chang engaged in an animated conversation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In the afternoon Li Hung Chang had an judience, lasting three-quarters of an hour, with the Marquis of Salisbury at the Foreign Office. The Chinese statesman was borne into the audience room on a chair in order to avoid the fatigue of mounting the stairs. He wore a yellow jacket, the

peacock feather and a claret-colored skirt. The Governor Maltreated. ATHENS, Aug. 4.-Hassam Pasha has been reinstated as Governor of Heraklion, in the Island of Crete, as being the only man able to cope with the situation. On his refusing to admit to the town a mob bringing in the bodies of two Mussulseverely maltreated. The situation is critical, and thousands of Mussulmans, armed to the teeth, are thronging to Heraklion unchecked. The Christian residents are in a state of panic, and Turkish troops have been sent from Canea to restore order. Serious fighting is reported from Mace- world. Two hundred insurgents inflicted severe losses on three hundred Turkish troops at Sarataporos Pass, near Elassona Two bodies of insurgents at Ketranitsa, after two days hot slege by 1,200 Turks,

cut their way through towards Sorovitsovo.

False to Ircland. LONDON, Aug. 4.-In the House of Lords to-night that body, by a vote of 25 to 19, inserted a clause in the Irish laborers' bill which the government resisted, as it would endanger the passage of the bill in the House of Commons. The defeat of the government caused a stir in the lobby. It has disconcerted the government, which fears that the Irish land bill will suffer considerably at the hands of the Irish landlord peers, among them the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Winchile and the Duke of Abercorn, whose strictures on the land ill promise amendments in committee which are likely to cause trouble when the measure is returned to the House of Commons. After the vote to-night Mr. Arthur Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, had a long conference with the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Marquis of Tweeddale's Request. LONDON, July 4.-The Marquis of Tweeddale, as chairman of the Anglo-American and Eastern Telegraph companies has requested the Associated Press to forward the following dispatch to the principal newspapers of the United States: "An influential committee is about to be formed to inaugurate an international memorial to commemorate the inception and extension of submarine telegraphy connected with the names of Cyrus W. Field, Sir James Anderson and Sir John Pender. In view of the great international importance of subject you may think the desirability of establishing such a memorial suitable to be dealt with in your leader columns."

The Sultan Out of Money. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.- The financial difficulties of the government are most acute. The officials on the civil list have not received their salaries for seven months and when some of them com-plained they were arrested. The Sultan is paying some of the officials out of his private purse and negotiations in progress with London bankers to capitalize the Cyprus tribute have been broken off, owing to the excessive demands of the Turkish government, which counted upon getting from this source the sum of £450,000 with which

to replenish its coffers. Congress of Psychologists.

MUNICH, Aug. 4.- The third international congress of psychologists opened here to-day with 500 delegates from all nations present. A grand reception was accorded the congress in the evening, which had been organized by the municipal authorities. Prof. Baldwin, of Princeton University, returned thanks for the cordial reception accorded the delegates.

DESPERATE COURAGE. The Dervishes Stand Up Before the Fire of Maxim Guns. Soudan Letter in London Times.

Of all the numerous British officers who have taken part in former campaigns against the Mahdists, all allow that the Dervishes have lost nothing of their old valor. They heed death as little as ever. I saw them stand undismayed in the open and fight with dogged determination in the face of our deadly volley fire; they fought on with rifle and spear and knife when charged by the cavairy; each wounded Dervish, as he lay bleeding to death on the ground, was a dangerous and treacherous foe until he had breathed his last; they even did what some authorities have denie that any troops, however brave, would ever do-they stood in groups firing steadily into our ranks while our Maxim guns poured their streams of bullets on them, mowing them down like grass. I doubt whether any other men in the world would have stood, as these men stood, for nearly two hours, against such fearful odds as were opposed to them.

But, if one may judge from this fight, the

Dervishes have changed their old tactics; they have to a great extent abandoned the reckless rush of spearsmen which used to distinguish Soudanese warfare; and rely more on rifle fire, in which their practice has considerably improved. If trained and disciplined (but it is very doubtful whether that savage beast of prey, the Baggara, ever could be tamed) these men would make magnificent infantrymen. They display now as much amazing coolness when acting on the defensive as they did wild elan in their furious charges of former campaigns. During one part of the fight I was with the men of the Ninth Soudanese Battalion, who were clearing the hills to the east of Ferkeh, and I saw a handful of twenty-five of the enemy's riflemen stand firm and fire into us until we were twenty

fight unwillingly in the cause of the tyrant who has ruined their country, and would gladly desert to us, but once in the thick of a fight they forget all this, their blood s up, and they set to as if imbued with

fanatical frenzy.

In my last letter I recorded an incident l witnessed-that of one of our Soudanese soldiers rushing from the ranks to embrace a prisoner who had just been taken and whom he recognized as a relation. Similar strange meetings occurred over the whole field. A man of the Ninth Battalion found his father lying dead among the enemy. Again, when the men of the Tenth Battalion were attacking the enemy's riverside position, they were set to clear a hut held by a number of desperate men, who fired on them from the loopholes with considerable effect. At last nearly all the defenders were killed, and the few survivors surrendered and came out, among them a big black, who no doubt, up to that moment had been doing his best to kill as many of our men as possible; but as soon as he appeared a soldier laughingly ran forward and put his arms around his neck; then several others recognizing in him an old friend whom they had not seen for years, welcomed him, their faces beaming with pleasure, and there was a general embracing all round. No fewer than one hundred of the black prisoners whom we took during the fight of the 7th have already been enlisted in the Soudanese battalions.

GEN. GRANT'S WOLF STORY Applied to Present Campaign-Also

Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs" tells us

that when in 1846 he was crossing Texas

Another Story.

Army and Navy Journal.

with Lieut. Calvin Benjamin, who was soon afterward killed in the assault on the City of Mexico, they were disturbed by the howling of wolves so hidden by the prairie grass that they could not be seen, though the sound indicated that they were near by. Grant says: "The part of Ohio that I hailed from was not thickly settled, but wolves had been driven out long before left. Benjamin was from Indiana, still less populated, where the wolf yet roamed over the prairies. He understood the nature of the animal and the capacity of a few to make believe that there was an unlimited number of them. He kept on toward the noise unmoved. I followed in his trail, lacking moral courage to turn back and join our sick companion (Augur.) have no doubt that if Benjamin had proposed returning to Goliad I would not only have 'seconded the motion,' but have suggested that it was very hard-hearted in us to leave Augur sick there in the first place; but Benjamin did not propose turnng back. When he did speak it was to ask, 'Grant, how many wolves do you think there are in that pack?' Knowing where he was from, and suspecting that he thought I would overestimate the number. I determined to show my acquaintance and accompanied by a number of attend- with the animal by putting the estimate ants, was present in the House of Com- below what possibly could be correct, and little of the agility found among most of swered, 'Oh, about twenty,' very indifmons to-day. He was escorted to a seat ferently. He smiled and rode on. In a beneath the gallery and listened to the de- | minute we were close upon them and before they saw us. There were just two of them. Seated upon their haunches, with their mouths close together, they made all eign Office, Mr. George N. Curson, ex- the noise we had been hearing for the past ten minutes. I have often thought of this instance since, when I have heard the noise of a few disappointed politicians who had deserted their associates. There are always more of them before they are

> great outery in the prairie grass and nobody will be able to tell until next November how many of them are there. Meantime they are frightening the conservative element of the country much worse than the Texas wolves did Grant. They have captured the organization of the Democratic party, nominated for President a gentleman who has thus far shown no capacity for executive office beyond his ability to make a speech, and who is apparently relying more upon magnetism than management to secure his election. If elected, he will probably appoint Altgeld, the present Governor of Illinois, Secretary of War, in which event the officers will be relieved from any further anxiety concerning the increase of the army. If we have public ships at all, they may, perhaps, be employed in transporting silver to United States and carrying to foreign countries the gold given in exchange for it, at the rate of about two gold dollars for one silver dollar, as the relative values of the two metals is fixed in the exchange of the

The Populists are just now making

It is not our office to determine political forecasts, and we give here the opinions expressed by those who are anxious to see the defeat of the candidate of the Chicago convention, William J. Bryan, of Nebrasia including the administration at Washington, and a large body of Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers who believe that the abandonment of the gold standard and the adoption of the principles declared in the Chicago platform mean the destruction of commerce, the paralyzing of our manufacturing industries, and the ruin of the country. Where political action is determined by passion and prejudice, instead of by reason, it is hard to say what the result may be. The situation recalls the condition of things after the breaking up of the Democratic national convention at Charleston, just before the war. Men like General Sherman and General Gordon Granger, who had been in contact with the Southern sentiment, warned their Northern friends of the coming danger. were listened to with impatience, and President Lincoin accorded scant courtesy to Sherman when he undertook to convince him that he knew what he was talking about. We leave each man to complete the parallel to please himself.

BIG MONEY IN AN IDEA.

Origin of the Preumatic Tire and the Wealth It Has Earned. Philadelphia Press,

In 1889 a Belfast doctor-a veterinary

surgeon, in fact, named Dunlop-having a regard for the spinal column of his eldest boy, conceived the idea of taking a piece of garden hose, wrapping it around the wheel of his son's bicycle, welding the two ends together with melted rubber and thus forming the first pneumatic tire. This gave a cushion to the periphery of the bicycle and made its mounting of obstacles easy and cushion-like. Dunlop had a friend in | their defense on a definite plan, but they person of a well-to-de Irishman named | acted in co-speration, striving Harvey DuCros, who abandoned the busi- mon end, and exerting all their united ness he was engaged in and risked his strength to obtain it." wealth in the formation of a company that had for its object the exploitation of a pneumatic tire for the bicycle. It was capitalized at \$100,000, and fifteen months later-that was in the early part of 1891-it declared a dividend of 10 per cent., or \$10,000 in all, and added \$1,000,000 to its surplus fund. Two years later that same company declared a dividend of \$2,500,000. One year ago the rights of that organization were sold to a British syndicate for \$15,000,000, and the purchasing party capitalized the company at \$20,000,000, and openly asked for subscriptions to that amount. The proffers were nearly three times the amount of the capital stock. In Belfast, at one bank alone, where books were opened \$1,000,000 was subscribed in less than three

Meanwhile those who had control of this valuable patent had not thought of America. A prominent manufacturer, when spoken to on the subject, said: "Oh, that pneumatic tire business is all nonsense. You will run over a sharp stone or a tack and the air will escape and then you will walk back home. There is nothing in it. It will never take in this country. But meanwhile, two years had elapsed, and

under the patent laws it was too late to get an exclusive franchise in this country. The result is that to-day the pneumatic tire in America has no hindering patent right stamped upon it. Any maker of a wheel can use it, but the owners of the British invention have deprived themselves of many millions of good money. DIGGING FOR DIAMONDS.

Stringent Laws Which Are Necessary to Protect All Factions. St. Paul's.

Of course, the expenses of a company owning a block of claims are enormous, and a large number of stones have to be found before the margin for a dividend arrives. The expense and difficulty of reaching the diamond field in the carly days kept away the rowdy element to be found in our Western mines. Such diggers as have remained on the fields since the "early days" seem never to be tired of talking of the life Lary then

led as the happiest they have ever known. Then each would peg out his claim and go to work therein with pick and shovel, depending scarcely at all upon the uncertain help of the lazy Kaffir, and with his own strong arm attacked the hard, pebbly soil in which the diamond was imprisoned and in a primitive way "washed" the sol for diamonds. They are not to be picked up walking through the streets or over the "floors" where the soil lies pulverized by sun and rain. It is illegal to own a diamond, unless one is a claim-holder or a censed buyer. If a private individual wishes to purchase a stone or two for him-self, he must first obtain a permit from the authorities.

These precautions will be seen to be nec cause the value of the dia its portability, the facility with which it can be concealed and the uncertainty rerarding its existence make it a source of temptation to dishonesty among all classes. It is, therefore, against the law for anyone, even if a licensed buyer, to purchase

passed many went away rich in a few years who could not possibly have made 'their pile' in any legitmate business in that length of time. Men who have been suspected for years, but have managed to evade detection, have been pounced upon by detectives at most unexpected moments; but the temptation is so strong that, despite the penalty, the

practice still goes on, but to a smaller extent than before. It was astonishing to find how often the culprit turned out to be a man in a good and responsible position, and often the very men who were loudest in the denunciation of the crime were themselves practicing it. The writen was in a cafe one evening when there was a sudden hush, followed by a startled buzz of conversation, and he hear the name of a well-known man, followed by the word "detectives." A man standing near, who was suspected of carrying or the same trade, became suddenly pale and bit uneasily on his visor, and, with a careless laugh, said: "Serves him right." continued in a scarcely audible tone, "What a fool not to be more careful" fore the writer left the camp that same man was working in convict dress. Detectives themselves have been tempted to dabble in the trade and have been trapped, and are now working in convict dress by the side of the men they have helped to hunt down. This fescinating trade of gems offers great temptations to the weak. willed; and it takes a certain amount of buildog courage, combined with caution and patience, to continue in this dangerous

On mail days great envelopes of diamonds are sent to London. Some of these packages contain flawless diamonds; others smoky diamonds used in machinery for polishing and cutting the stones, others, again, would contain stones of all colors, sizes and purity. One package, worth many thousands of pounds, contains yellow diamonds, selected stones in size, color and purity. Those of yellow tinge are bought and worn by the East Indians. The pure white stone is of more vala than the yellow, because not so plentifu It is a strange fact that these diamond merchants seldom wear diamond jewelry; they prefer rubies or opals to the too common gem, the diamond.

FIGHTING BABOONS.

They March Like Soldiers, and Are Brave When Attacked.

San Francisco Examiner. The reports of explorers who have recently journeyed through Africa confirm in a large measure the stories of sagacity and organized movements among the baboons. of the country that used to be regarded as exaggerations, to say the least. On authority that can now hardly be questioned it would seem that the African baboons organize their defensive and other movements with an intelligence scarcely inferior to those shown by a number of savage

tribes of human beings. The baboon is a slow-moving animal, with paratively safe from the usual dangers which menace him as long as he stays among the rocks and woods. But it is his habit to spend much time in the open country, and upon these excursions his sagacity in organizing for a combined defense is chiefly shown. They have been known to attack the natives when in smail numbers, but their natural enemies when thus exposed are the leopard, the lion, and, in South Africa, the Cape wild dogs. To the attack of the leopard they oppose numbers and discipline. No encounter between the haboons and wild dogs has been witnessed and described, but their defensive operations against domesticated dogs were seen and recorded by the German naturalist,

On one occasion, he says, the baboons were on flat ground, crossing a valley, when his dogs, Arab greyhounds, accustomed to fight successfully with hyenas and other beasts of prey, rushed toward the baboons. Only the females took to flight. The males, on the contrary, turned to face the dogs, growled, beat the ground with their hands, opened their mouths wide and showed their glittering teeth, and looked at their adversaries so furiously and maliciously that the hounds, usually bold and battle-hardened, shrank back, By the time the dogs were encouraged to renew the attack the whole herd had made its way, covered by the rear guard, to the rocks, except a six-months-old monkey, which was left behind. The little monkey sat on a low rock, surrounded by the dogs, but was rescued by an old baboon, who stepped down from the cliff near, advanced toward the dogs, kept them in check by gestures and menacing sounds, picked up the baby monkey and carried it to the cliff, where the dense crowd of monkeys, shouting their battle cry, were watching his heroism. The march of the baboons is not a mere expedition of the predatory members of the community. The whole nation "treck" together and make war on the cultivated ground in common. Their communities are numerous enough to reproduce in miniature the movements of troops. The tribe often numbers from 200 to 300 individuals. Of these the females and young are placed in the center when on the march, while the old males march in front and close the rear. Other males scout upon the flanks. It has been noticed that these remain on guard and do not feed during the whole time that the rest are gathering provender.

If disturbed by men, the old males form a rear guard and retire without any haste, allowing the 'females and young to co ahead, carrying the plunder. Their retreat is, as a rule, deliberate and orderly, the baboons being quite ready to do battle with any animal on the plain, and instantly becoming the assailant of man himself when they get the advantage of position. Brehm was stoned out of a pass in a few minutes by the dog-faced baboons, "These self-reliant animals," he writes, "are a match even for men. While the screaming females with young ones fled with all haste over the crest of the rock beyond the range of our guns, the adult males, casting furious glances, beating the ground with their hands, sprang upon stones and ledges, looked down on the valley for a few moments, continually growling, snarling, and screaming, and then began to roll down stones on us with so much vigor and adroitness that we immediately saw that our lives were in danger and took to flight The clever animals not only conducted

A Needed Rest.

Philadelphia North American. Trillions-Where is Mr. Bonkey? Chief Clerk-At home, resting, under the order of his physician. Trillions-Why, great Scott! He's just had his vacation Chief Clerk-Yes, sir; that's why his phy-

Bald's New Record. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4 .- In the

sician ordered a rest.

twenty-three years

woman, was

by W. W. Hamilton, of Denver, from 33 3-5 to 33 seconds flat. He tried to break the two-thirds mile record, but only equaled the State record of 1:11 2-5. He was paced Found with Her Throat Cat. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-Annie Boch

this morning with her throat

bicycle tournament this afternoon Eddie

Bald lowered the third-mile record, held

Twenty-first street. The police believe that the woman was murdered and are searching for the murderer.

cut from ear to ear in her room in East

New Nervousness.

"No," she exclaimed, "I didn't get much sleep last night. My husband was terribly nervous, and had me up every few minutes, insisting that there was a woman in the



NATIONAL **Tube Works** Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas,

Steam and Water.

found dead in

Rofler Tubes, Cast and Malle able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Pintos and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Trans, Pumps, Kitch-en Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water, Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Pub-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Lagn-dries, Lumber Dry-Hoases, etc. Cut and Thread to or-der any size Wrought-fron Pipe, from 1/2 inch to 12 inches diameter.